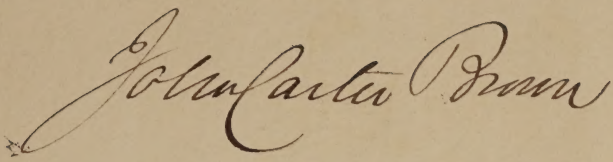
GAUDEO

John Carter Brown.



BOUND BY HAYDAY.

[Vincent, Philip]

A True Relation of the Late Battell fought in *New England*, between the Engliſh, and the *Pequet Salvages*:

In which was ſlaine and taken priſoners about 700 of the Salvages, and thoſe which eſcaped, had their heads cut off by the Mohocks:

With the preſent ſtate of things there.

LONDON,
Printed by *M. P.* for *Nathanael Butter*, and *John Bellamie*. 1638.

RPJCB

JOHN CARTER BROWN

Ad Lectorem

Authoris carmen ὠχεῖαν de Victoria hac Nov'-Anglica, 1637.

Dvcit in Americam varios gens Angla Colonos:
et bene conveniunt ſydera, terra, ſolum.
Aſt ferus hoc prohibet, ſolis vagabundus in arvis,
inſolitóq; aliquos, incola, Marte necat.
Quod ſimul invitas crimen pervenit ad aures
Angligenûm, irato murmure cuncta fremunt.
Tunc læſi juſta arma movent, hoſtemq; ſequuntur,
ſtruxerat, haud vanis, qui munimenta locis.
Invadunt vallum, palis ſudibuſq; munitum:
(pax erit: hoc uno ſolvitur ira modo.)
Vndiq; concîdunt omnes, pars una crematur:
poſt, cæſi, aut capti cætera turba luit.
Vtraq; lætatur Pequetanis Anglia victis,
et novus æternum, hîc, figimur hoſpes ait.
Virginia exultat, vicina Novonia gaudet,
Signaq; ſecuræ certa quietis habent.
Plaudite qui colitis Mavortia ſacra nepotes,
et ſerat incultos tutus arator agros.
Qua novus orbis erat, ſpiranti numine, (Lector)
Anglia naſcetur, quæ novus orbis erit.

P. Vincentius.

A true Relation of the late Battell fought in *New England*, between the *English* and *Salvages*, with the present state of things there.

New England (a name now every day more famous) is so called, because the English were the first Discoverers, & are now the Planters thereof. It is the Easterne Coast of the North part of *America*, upon the Southwest adjoyning to *Virginia*, and part of that Continent, large and capable of innumerable people. It is in the same height with the North of *Spaine*, and South part of *France*, and the temper not much unlike: as pleasant, as temperate and as fertile as either, if managed by industrious hands.

That

This is the Stage. Let us in a word see the Actors. The yeare 1620, a Company of Englisſh part out of the *Low Countries*, and ſome out of *London* and other parts, were ſent for *Virginia*. But being cut ſhort by want of wind, and hardneſſe of the Winter, they landed themſelves in this Countrey, enduring, with great hope and patience, all the miſery that Deſart could put upon them, and imployed their wits to make their beſt uſe of that then Snow-covered land for their neceſsities. After two yeares experience of the nature of the ſoyle, commodities, and natives, they returned ſuch intelligence to their Maſters, that others tooke notice of their endevours, and the place. Then ſome Weſterne Merchants collected a ſtocke, and employed it that way. But they diſcouraged through loſſes, and want of preſent gaine, ſome Londoners, and others (men of worth) undertooke it, with more reſolution, building upon the old foundation. Hence a ſecond plantation adjoyned to the other, but ſupported with

with better pillars, and greater meanes. All beginnings are ever difficult. The halfe, ſaith the Proverbe, is more then the whole. Some errours were committed, and many miſeries were endured. No man is wiſe enough to ſhunne all evils that may happen; but patience and painefulneſſe overcame all. The ſucceſſe proved anſwerable even to ambitious expectations, notwithſtanding the impediments inevitable to ſuch undertakings.

There is ſcarce any part of the world but habitable, though more commodiouſly by humane culture. This part (though in it's Naturals) nouriſhed many natives, diſtinguiſhed into divers petty nations and factions. It were needleſſe curioſity to diſpute their originall, or how they came hither. Their outſides ſay they are men, their actions ſay they are reaſonable. As the thing is, ſo it operateth. Their correſpondency of diſpoſition with us, argueth all to be of the ſame conſtitution, & the ſons of *Adam*, and that we had the ſame Maker, the ſame matter, the ſame

mould. Only *Art* and *Grace* have given us that perfection, which yet they want, but may perhaps be as capable thereof as we. They are of person straight and tall, of limbes big and strong, seldome seene violent, or extreme in any passion. Naked they go except a skin about their waste, and sometimes a Mantle about their shoulders. Armed they are with Bowes and Arrowes, Clubs, Iavelins, &c. But as soyle, aire, diet, & custome make oftimes a memorable difference in mens natures, so is it among these Nations, whose countries there are like so many Shires here, of which every one hath their Sagamore, or King, who as occasion urgeth, commandeth them in Warre, and ruleth them in Peace. Those where the *English* pitched, have shewed themselves very loving and friendly, and done courtesies beyond expectation for these new-come Inmates. So that much hath beene written of their civilitie and peacefull conversation, untill this yeare.

But Nature, heavens daughter, and the imme-

immediate character of that divine power, as by her light she hath taught us wisedome, for our owne defence, so by her fire she hath made us fierce, injurious, revengefull, and ingenious in the device of meanes for the offence of those we take to be our enemies. This is seene in creatures voide of reason, much more in mankind. We have in us a mixture of all the Elements, and fire is predominant when the humours are exagitated All motion causeth heat. All provocation mooveth choller, and choller inflamed, becommeth a phrensie, a fury, especially in barbarous and cruell natures. These things are conspicuous in the Inhabitants of *New England*. In whose Southermost part are the *Pequets*, or *Pequants*, a statly warlike people, which have been terrible to their neighbours, and troublesome to the *English*.

In *February* last they killed some *English* at *Sea brooke*, a Southerly Plantation beyond *Cape Cod*, at the mouth of the River of *Connecticutt*. Since that the

Lieutenant of the Fort there, with tenne men armed, went out to fire the Meddowes, and to fit them for mowing. Arriving there he ſtarted three *Indians*, which he purſued a little way, thinking to cut them off. But preſently they perceived themſelves incompaſſed with hundreds of them, who let flie their arrowes furiouſly, and came deſperately upon the muſles of their Muskets, though the *Engliſh* diſcharged upon them, with all the ſpeed they could. Three *Engliſh* men were there ſlaine, others wounded. The eight that remained, made their way through the *Salvages* with their ſwords, and ſo got under the command of the Canon of the Fort, (otherwiſe they had been all ſlaine, or taken priſoners) one of the wounded falling downe dead at the Forts Gate. The *Indians* thus fleſhed and encouraged, beſieged the Fort as neere as they durſt approach. The beſieged preſently diſpatched a meſſenger to the Governour at the *Bay*, to acquaint him with theſe ſad tidings, who with all ſpeed lent

unto

unto their aide, Captaine *Vnderhill*, with twenty ſouldiers. Not long after theſe *Salvages* went to *Water-Towne*, now called *Wetherfield*, and there fell upon ſome that were ſawing, and ſlew nine more, whereof one was a woman, the other a childe, and tooke two yong Maids priſoners, killing ſome of their cattell, and driving ſome away. Mans nature inſulteth in victory and proſperity, and by good ſucceſſe is animated even in the worſt of wicked actions. Theſe *Barbarians* triumphed and proceeded, drawing into their Confederacy other *Indians*, as the *Nyantecets*, and part of the *Mohigens*; of whom about fifty choſe rather to joyne with the *Engliſh*, and ſat downe at *New-Towne*, at *Connectácut* (now called *Hereford*, as the other Towne that went from *Dorcheſter* thither is called *Windſore*.) Fame encreaſeth by flying. The former ſad newes was augmented by the report of ſixtie men ſlaine at Maſter *Pinchens* Plantation, &c. which proved falſe. The *Narraganſets* neighbours to the *Pequets*, ſent word to

the *English* that the *Pequets* had sollicited them to joyne their forces with them. Hereupon the Councell ordered that none should go to worke, nor travell, no not so much as to Church, without Arms. A Corps of Guard of 14. or 15 souldiers was appointed to watch every night, and Centinels were set in convenient places about the Plantations, the Drumme beating when they went to the Watch, and every man commanded to be in readinesse upon an Alarme, upon paine of five pound. A day of fast and prayers was also kept. Fourty more were sent to strengthen the former twenty that went to the Fort, and 50 under the command of Captain *Mason*, which being conjoyned, were about 100. Two hundred more were to be sent after them with all expedition.

The 50 *Mohigins* that joyned with the *English*, scouring about, espied 7 *Pequets*, killed five of them outright, wounded the sixt mortally, tooke the seventh prisoner, and brought him to the Fort. He braved the *English*, as though they durst not kill a

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Pequet. Some will have their courage to be thought invincible, when all is desperate. But it availed this Salvage nothing; they tied one of his legs to a post, and 20 men with a rope tied to the other, pulled him in pieces, Captain *Vnderhill* shooting a pistol through him, to dispatch him. The two Maids which were taken prisoners were redeemed by the *Dutch*.

Those 50 sent from the three plantations of *Connecticut* with Captain *Mason*, being joyned with Captain *Vnderhill* and his 20 men, (for the other 40 were not yet arrived with them) immediately went upon an expedition against the *Pequets*, after they had searched for them. The manner was this. The *English* with some *Mohigens* went to the *Naraganſets*, who were discontented that they came no sooner, saying they could arme and set forth two or three hundred at six houres warning, (which they did accordingly, for the assistance of the *English*) onely they desired the advice of the *Sagamore*, *Mydutonno*, what way they should go to worke, and how they should fall on the *Pequets*: whose judgement, in all things, agreed with the *English*, as though they had consulted together. Then went they to the *Nyanticke*, and

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he ſet forth 200 more, but before they went, he ſwore them after his maner upon their knees. As they marched they deliberated which Fort of the *Pequets* they ſhould aſſault, reſolving upon the great Fort, and to be there that night. Being on the way, and having a mile to march through woods and Swamps, the *Nyanticke* hearts failed, for feare of the *Pequets*, and ſo they ran away, as alſo did ſome of the *Narraganſets*. Of five or 600 *Indians*, not above halfe were left: and they had followed the reſt had not Captaine *Vnderhill* upbraided them with cowardiſe, and promiſed them they ſhould not fight or come within ſhot of the Fort, but onely ſurround it afarre off. At breake of day the 70 *Engliſh* gave the Fort a Volly of ſhot, whereat the *Salvages* within made an hideous and pittifull cry; the ſhot without all queſtion flying through the *Palliſadoes* (which ſtood not very cloſe) and killing or wounding ſome of them. Pitty had hindred further hoſtile proceedings, had not the remembrance of the bloodſhed, the captive Maid, and cruell inſolency of thoſe *Pequets*, hardned the hearts of the *Engliſh*, & ſtopped their eares unto their cries. Mercy marres all ſomtimes, ſevere Iuſtice muſt now and then take place.

The

The long forbearance, and too much lenitie of the *English* toward the Virginian Salvages, had like to have beene the destruction of the whole Plantation. These Barbarians (ever treacherous) abuse the goodnesse of those that condescend to their rudenesse and imperfections. The English went, resolutely up to the dore of the Fort. What shall wee enter said Captaine *Vnder-hill?* What come we for else? answered one *Hedge*, a young Northampton-shire gentleman: who advancing before the rest, pluckt away some bushes and entred. A stout Pequet encounters him, shootes his arrow (drawne to the head) into his right arme, where it stuck. He flasht the Salvage betwixt the arme and shoulder, who pressing towards the dore, was killed by the English. Immediatly Master *Hedge* incountred another, who perceiving him upon him before he could deliver his arrow, gave backe: but he struck up his heeles and run him thorow; after him hee killed two or three more. Then about halfe the English entred, fell on with courage, and slew manie. But being straitned for roome because of the Wigwams (which are the Salvage huts or cabins) they called for fire to burne them. An English man stept into a Wigwam and stooping for a fire-brand, an Indian

was ready to knock out his braines. But he whipt out his ſword and runne him into the belly, that his bowels followed. Then were the Wigwams ſet on fire, which ſo raged, that what therewith, what with the ſword, in little more than an houre, betwixt three and foure hundred of them were killed, and of the Engliſh onely two, one of them by our owne Muskets, as is thought. For the Narraganſets beſet the Fort ſo cloſe, that not one eſcaped. The whole worke ended, ere the Sun was an houre high, the Conquerors retraited downe toward the Pinnace, but in their march were infeſted by the reſt of the Pequets: who ſcouting up and downe, from the ſwamps and thickets let flie their arrowes amaine, which were anſwered by Engliſh bullets. The Indians that then aſſiſted the Engliſh, waiting the fall of the Pequets, (as the dogge watcheth the ſhot of the fouler to fetch the prey) ſtill fetched them their heades, as any were ſlaine. At laſt the Narraganſets perceiving powder and ſhot to faile, and fearing to fall into the hands of their enemies, betooke themſelves to flight upon the ſudden, and were as ſuddenly encompaſſed by the Pequets. Feare defeateth great armies. If an apprehenſion of eminent danger once poſſeſſe them, it is in

vaine

vaine to ſtay the runne awaies. No oratory can recall them, no command can order them againe. The onely ſure way, is by all meanes that may be, promiſes, threats, perſwaſions, &c. to maintaine and keepe up courage, where yet it is. But theſe fearefull companions had one Anchor, whoſe cable was not broken. They ſent ſpeedily to the Engliſh, who came to their reskew: and after five Muskets diſcharged the Pequets fled. Thus freed from that feare, they vowed henceforth to cleave cloſer to the Engliſh, and never to forſake them in time of need. The reaſon why the Englſh wanted amunition was, becauſe they had left that which they had for ſtore with their drum at the place of their conſultation: But found it in their returne. They now all went a ſhip-board and ſayled to Seabrooke-Fort, where the Engliſh feaſted the Narraganſets three daies, and then ſent them home in a pinnace.

Let mee now deſcribe this military fortreſſe which naturall reaſon & experience hath taught them to erect, without mathematicall skill, or uſe of yron toole. They chooſe a piece of ground dry and of beſt advantage, forty or fifty foote ſquare. (But this was at leaſt 2 acres of ground.) here they pitch cloſe together, as they can young

trees and halfe trees, as thicke as a mans thigh, or the calfe of his legge. Ten or twelve foote high they are above the ground, and within rammed three foote deepe, with undermining, the earth being caſt up for their better ſhelter againſt the enemies diſchargements. Betwixt theſe palliſadoes are divers loope-holes, through which they let flie their winged meſſengers. The doore for the moſt part is entred ſide-waies, which they ſtop with boughes or buſhes as need requireth. The ſpace within is full of Wigwams, wherein their wives and children live with them. Theſe huts or little houſes are framed like our garden arbours, ſomething more round, very ſtrong and handſome, covered with cloſe wrought mats, made by their women of flagges, ruſhes, and hempen threds, ſo defenſive, that neither raine, though never ſo fad and long, nor yet the winde, though never ſo ſtrong can enter. The top through a ſquare hole giveth paſſage to the ſmoke, which in rainy weather, is covered with a pluver. This Fort was ſo crowded with theſe numerous dwellings, that the Engliſh wanted foote-roome to graple with their adverſaries, and therefore ſet fire on all.

The Mohigens which ſided with the Engliſh

in this action behaved themselves stoutly. Which the other Pequets understanding, cut off all the Mohigens that remaine with them, (lest they should turne to the English) except seven: who flying to our Countrey-men related this newes, and that about an hundred Pequets were slaine or hurt, in the fight with the English at their returne from the Fort. Moreover that they had resolved to have sent an hundred choyce men out of their Fort as a party against the English, the very day after they were beaten out by them. But being now vanquished Sasacus the Pequetan Captaine, with the remainder of this massacre was fled the Countrey.

It is not good to give breathing to a beaten enemy, lest he returne armed if not with greater puissance, yet with greater despight and revenge. Too much security or neglect in this kinde hath oft times ruined the Conquerours. The 200 English therefore, resolved on before, were now sent forth to chase the Barbarians and utterly roote them out. Whereupon Cap. *Vnderhill* with his 20 men returned and gave this account of those exploits of the New-Englanders, which here we have communicated to the old English world. This last partie invaded the Pequetan Countrie,

killed twenty three, ſaved the lives of two Sagamores for their uſe hereafter, as occaſion ſhall ſerve, who have promiſed to doe great matters for the advancing of the Engliſh affaires. They purſued the remnant threeſcore miles beyond the Country (till within 36. miles of the Dutch plantations on *Hudſons* river) where they fought with them, killed fortie or fiftie beſides thoſe that they cut off in their retrait, and tooke priſoners 180, that came out of a Swampe and yeilded themſelves upon promiſe of good quarter. Some other ſmall parties of them were ſince deſtroyed, and Captaine *Patrick* with 16. or 18. brought 80 Captives to the Bay of *Boſton*. The newes of the flight of *Saſſacus* their Sagamore, is alſo confirmed. He went with forty men to the Mowhacks, which are cruell bloodie Caniballs, and the moſt terrible to their neighbours of all theſe nations: but will ſcarce dare ever to carrie armes againſt the Engliſh, of whom they are ſore afraid, not daring to encounter white men with their hot-mouth'd weapons, which ſpit nothing elſe but bullets and fire.

The terrour of victorie changeth even the affection of the allies of the vanquiſhed, and the ſecuring of our owne eſtates makes us neglect, yea forſake

forſake, or turne againſt our confederates, and ſide with their enemies and ours, when wee deſpaire of better remedie. Theſe cruell, but wily Mowhacks, in contemplation of the Engliſh, and to procure their friendſhip, entertaine the fugitive Pequets and their Captaine, by cutting off all their heads and hands, which they ſent to the Engliſh, as a teſtimony of their love and ſervice.

A day of thankſgiving was ſolemnly celebrated for this happie ſucceſſe, the Pequetans now ſeeming nothing but a name, for not leſſe than 700. are ſlaine or taken priſoners. Of the Engliſh are not ſlaine in all above 16. One occurrent *I* may not forget. The endeavours of private men are ever memorable in theſe beginnings: the meaneſt of the vulgar is not incapable of vertue, and conſequently neither of honour. Some actions of *Plebeians* have elſewhere beene taken for great atchievements. A pretty ſturdy youth of new *Ipſwich*, going forth, ſomewhat raſhly, to purſue the Salvages, ſhot off his Musket after them till all his powder and ſhot were ſpent; which they perceiving, re-aſſaulted him, thinking with their hatchets to have knocked him in the head. But he ſo beſtirred himſelfe with the ſtock of his piece, and after with the barrell, when that

was

was broken, that hee brought two of their heads to the armie. His owne desert and the incouragement of others will not suffer him to bee nameleſſe. Hee is called *Francis Waine-wright*, and came over ſervant with one *Alexander Knight* that kept an Inne in *Chelmsford*.

I have done with this tragick ſcene, whoſe cataſtrophe ended in a triumph. And now give mee leave to ſpeake ſomething of the preſent ſtate of things there. The tranſcribing of all Colonies is chargeable, fitteſt for Princes or ſtates to undertake. Their firſt beginnings are full of caſuality and danger, and obnoxious to many miſeries. They muſt bee well grounded, well followed, and mannaged with great ſtocks of money, by men of reſolution, that will not bee daunted by ordinarie accidents. The *Bermuda's* and *Virginia* are come to perfection from meane, or rather baſe beginnings, and almoſt by as weake meanes, beyond all expectation, and reaſon. But a few private men by uniting their ſtocks and deſires have now raiſed new-England to that height, that never any plantation of Spaniards, Dutch, or any other arrived at in ſo ſmall a time. Gaine is the load-ſtone of adventures: Fiſh and Furres, with Beaver wooll, were

were ſpecious baites. But whiles men are all for their private profit, the publique good is neglected and languiſheth.. Woefull experience had too evidently inſtructed New Englands Colones in the precedents of Guiana, the Charibe Ilands, Virginia, and Novonia, or New-found-land, (now againe to bee planted by Sir *David Kirke*, though part of the old planters there yet remaine.) Wee are never wiſer, than when wee are thus taught. The new Englanders therefore advanced the weale publique all they could, and ſo the private is taken care for.

Corne and Cattell are wonderfully encreaſed with them, and thereof they have enough, yea ſometime to ſpare to new commers, beſides ſpare roomes, or good houſes to entertaine them in. Where they may make Chriſtmas fires all winter, if they pleaſe for nothing. I ſpeake not of the naturals of the Countrey, fiſh, fowle, &c. which are more than plentifull. They that arrived there this yeere out of divers parts of Old England ſay that they never ſaw

such a field of 400 acres of all sorts of English graine as they saw at Winter-towne there. Yet that ground is not comparable to other parts of New England, as Salem, Ipswich, Newberry, &c. In a word, they have built faire Townes of the lands owne materials, and faire Ships too, some where of are here to be seene on the Thames. They have overcome cold and hunger, are dispearled securely in their Plantations sixty miles along the coast, and within the Land also along some small Creekes and Rivers, and are assured of their peace by killing the Barbarians, better than our English Virginians were by being killed by them. For having once terrified them, by severe execution of just revenge, they shall never heare of more harme from them, except (perhaps) the killing of a man or two at his worke, upon advantage, which their Centinels, and Corps du guards may easily prevent. Nay, they shall have those bruites their servants, their slaves, either willingly or of necessity, and docible enough, if not obsequious. The numbers of the

English

English amount to above thirty thousand, which (though none did augment them out of England) shall every day bee, doubtlesse, encreased, by a facultie that God hath given the Brittish Ilanders to beget and bring forth more children, than any other nation of the world: I could justifie what *I* say from the mouthes of the Hollanders and adjoyning Provinces, where they confesse (though good breeders of themselves) that never woman bore two children, nor yet had so many by one man, till the English and Scotch frequented their warres and married with them. I could give a good reason hereof from nature, as a Philosopher (with modestie bee it spoken) but there is no neede. The aire of new England, and the Diet equall, if not excelling that of old England: besides their honour of marriage, and carefull preventing and punishing of furtive congression giveth them and us no small hope of their future puissance, and multitude of subjects. Herein, saith the Wiseman, consisteth the strength of a King, and likewise of a nation, or Kingdome.

But the desire of more gaine, the slavery of mankinde, was not the onely cause of our English endeavours for a plantation there. The propagation of Religion was that precious jewell, for which these Merchant venturers compassed both Sea and Land, and went into a farre Country to search and seat themselves. This, I am sure, they pretended, and I hope intended. Onely this blessing from my heart I sincerely wish them, and shall ever beseech the Almightie to bestow upon them, devout Piety towards God, faithfull loyaltie towards their Soveraigne, fervent charity among themselves, and discretion and sobriety in themselves, according to the saying of that blessed Apostle, μὴ ὑπερφρονεῖν παρ' ὃ δεῖ φρονεῖν, ἀλλα φρονεῖν εἰς τὸ σωφρονεῖν, *Rom.* 12.3. Not to bee wise (in spirituall things) above what wee ought to bee wise; but to bee wise unto wise sobriety.

Doubtlesse there was no other way better to chastise the insolencie of these insulting homicides, than a sharpe warre pursued with dexterity and speed. *Virginia* our mother plantation, and for her precedent a rule, hath

what

taught us what to do in these difficulties; forewarned, forearmed. They were endangered by their friendship and peace, secured by their enmity and warre with the natives. From these experiments, shall the now inhabitants of those two Sister Lands, beat out unto themselves an Armour of proofe, and lay a sure foundation to their future happinesse.

FINIS.

08492

Nihil obstare videtur quominus hæc Relatio typis mandetur.

Novemb. ix. M.DC.xxxvii.

G. R. WECKHERLIN.

A brief preservative against the Plague
1 against the Plague of the heart
2 against the Plague of the body
3 or any other Plague cross or
trouble what soever

D638
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